

BAKER ORDERS 15,000 OF GUARD MUSTERED OUT

Fourteen Regiments and
1,500 Additional College
Men Coming Home.

3 NEW YORK UNITS
WILL QUIT SERVICE

Para-Typhoid Will Hold
14th in Camp for Time,
However.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-day for the discharge from Federal service, as soon as practicable, of fourteen National Guard regiments, comprising about 15,000 men, recently withdrawn to their home states from the Mexican border, and a number of smaller organizations of some 1,500 college and university students.

Orders for the mustering out to follow soon. The 14th New York Infantry will go as soon as its members are freed from danger of paratyphoid contagion. Several cases of the disease already have been reported in that regiment, and it will be held in camp as a matter of precaution until the infection has been eradicated.

Not Troops for Border.
About 40,000 Guardsmen are still in state mobilization camps and these probably will be dispatched to the border very soon to relieve men now serving there. Secretary Baker favors giving all the state troops a chance for the training to be acquired on the patrol line.

To-day's orders were construed by some officials as a preliminary step toward the withdrawal of General Pershing's regulars from Mexico.

The regiments affected by the orders are: 2d, 14th and 71st New York Infantry; 1st and 4th New Jersey Infantry; 2d, 4th and 11th New York Infantry; 1st and 3d Missouri Infantry; 5th California Infantry; 3d Oregon Infantry; 2d Washington Infantry; and 1st Louisiana Infantry.

The original order for all Guardsmen in the Federal service to move to the border as soon as possible, although held in abeyance when the railroad strike was imminent, has not been re-lifted. Secretary Baker is expected to move as soon as they are ready.

The Yale Battery, mobilized at Tullyhanna, Penn., was ordered to Niantic, Conn., where it will be mustered out.

Para-typhoid Attacks
Squadron A; 14th Starts
[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
McAllen, Tex., Sept. 7.—The 14th Infantry, the second regiment of the New York division to quit the border, was entrained for New York at midnight and expected to get away before morning. The two sections of the military band carried hospital cars, in which all soldiers developing high temperatures en route will be isolated.

With the departure of the 14th, interest in military affairs here centered in Pharr, where part of the cars necessary to take the 3d Regiment home have arrived. The 3d expects to get away before to-morrow night. Every one left behind is convinced a general movement homeward is under way.

Twelve new cases of para-typhoid developed to-day, several of them in Squadron A and the Cavalry.

The first sham battle to be fought on the border will be in progress all day to-morrow near Edinburg, the county seat of Hidalgo County. The 12th Infantry, camped at Edinburg, returning from its big hike, is to be pitted against the 7th, which will make a special march from McAllen for the "battle." The 1st Field Artillery and the First Cavalry will support the 7th, while Squadron A will support the 12th.

DON'T WASTE TIME

Searching for Apartments

The Evening Mail's

POCKETBOOK LIST OF

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERNIZED and STANDARDIZED

Appears Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Saves time, trouble and carfare. The

information you desire is in real directory

form. 50 to 100 apartment houses are

listed so that they may be scrutinized in

a few minutes.

to Madison, Wis., where he speaks September 20 at 3 p. m., and to Milwaukee for a meeting that night.

He will then invade Indiana for a three-day trip, speaking at Indianapolis and practically every large city. He will close his trip in the West with a two-day tour through Ohio. The detailed schedule of Mr. Hughes' tour will be announced in a few days.

Mr. Hughes will make his third and last speaking trip of the Western campaign in October, when he will visit Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other states. No schedule for the third Western trip has yet been arranged.

GIFTS AID PLAGUE WORK

Several More Nurses to Care for Convalescents.

Recent gifts from those interested in the work of the Henry Street Settlement have made it possible for the organization to employ several more nurses to do follow-up work on convalescent cases of infantile paralysis in the city.

Mrs. Averell Harriman, daughter-in-law of E. H. Harriman and given \$12,500, which will maintain one nurse for a year. Gifts by Henry Kaufmann and Miss Florence Pond have made possible the addition of two other nurses. It will be the duty of these to track of paralysis cases discharged from hospitals, and see that they have proper after treatment at orthopedic dispensaries.

**'MINES' DESTROY
WAR GAME FLEET**

Civilians in Motor Boats
Are Unable to Find
Field in Harbor.

Officers of inward bound steamships passing up the bay yesterday were astonished to meet two United States torpedo boat destroyers—the Flusser and the Warrington—coming down the Ambrose Channel at full speed. They were accompanied by a fast flying hydroaeroplane, performing what might be easily interpreted as suspicious stunts above the warships, which were followed by three yachts, Thomas W. Slocomb's Ranger, William Ziegler, Jr.'s Gem and Harold I. Pratt's Dogger II, all flying the flag of the New York Yacht Club.

There was no cause for alarm when the facts were known, for while the entire fleet of warships and yachts was theoretically destroyed by passing over a "dangerous" mine field, which it had been sent to find, it was all part of the peaceful war game that the navy had planned for the instruction of the civilians who own and operate motorboats in this harbor.

Vessels Can't Find Mines.
Beneath a sky of azure blue, banked to the northeast with great white clouds, a flying boat, operated by M. C. McCallum and an assistant of the Manhattan Bay Flying Corps, made an impressive picture cutting figure eights above the vessels whose duty it was to find and destroy the mines previously planted five feet under water by the Flusser. This they failed to do, but a further attempt is to be made to-day.

At a conference between the motorboat owners and Captain L. A. Kaiser, of the New Jersey, held on board the battleship in the morning the boats were regrouped. There are now four groups of two boats each, and one of six boats. The groups are numbered from one to six and the first boat of each group is its flagship.

As now arranged the groups are as follows: No. 1, the Sunbeam II, R. B. Roosevelt, owner, and the Lillian II, F. T. Rothschild; No. 2, the Atlantic, L. H. Dyer, and the Mustang, H. S. Beardsley; No. 3, the Florence, Matthew Rock, and the Rosa, Sigmund Cohen; No. 4, the Zita, Horace E. Boucher, and the Albatross II, W. W. Brown; No. 5, the Kalevala, H. J. Thompson; the Psyche IV, R. H. Ingersoll; the Psyche V, M. S. Benham; the Barracuda, August Belmont, Jr.; the Priscilla, F. S. Fisher, and the Dawn, W. K. Donnelly. The Mustang and the Priscilla joined the fleet yesterday, increasing the squadron to fourteen boats.

New System of Signals.
These were put through tactical maneuvers yesterday by Lieutenant J. W. Wilcox, U. S. N., under a new synthetic system of signals, easy to memorize, devised by Captain Kaiser. No. 2, the command of Group No. 2, on board the Atlantic, said after the drill the new system was a great improvement.

Signaling while at anchor was the drill last night for the motorboats. To-day they will do scout work in daylight and attempt to locate a dummy mine scope representing an attacking submarine. The area for this work will be north of Remer Shoal and east of the West Bank. At night the Atlantic and Main channels are to be attacked by the destroyers. The vessels will run without lights.

If the motorboats discover the destroyers a red rocket will be sent up signifying that the destroyers are captured. A green rocket will mean that the motorboats have been discovered and taken.

Attack Capital Tax.
Led by Representative Denison, of Illinois, a few members attacked the conferees for permitting the Senate provision levying a tax on the capital stock of corporations to be retained.

Mr. Denison explained that the tax was first \$20,000 (which is exempt) of fair value, instead of par value, of the stock of corporations. Mr. Denison asserted that the change would work a hardship on banks, whose stock normally sells far above par.

Mr. Mann called attention to the fact that this tax of 50 cents per \$1,000 of capitalization was levied on corporations in addition to the increased corporation income tax.

This corporation capitalization tax, Mr. Kitchin said, was estimated to yield from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, disapproved that his fisheries amendment had been dropped in conference, charged that Congress "hypocritically" turned its back on the British government. His amendment was to protect the salmon fishing industry by excluding Canadian fish.

"Talk about lobbying!" said Senator Chamberlain. "The Canadian government has had Sir Joseph Pope, Canadian Secretary for External Affairs, and other Canadian government officials, and the counsel of the British Embassy, entering their influence here in Washington against this amendment."

**Gardner Excoriates
Democratic "Hypocrisy"**
[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 7.—Congressmen who approved the "retaliatory" amendment to the revenue bill were held up as hypocrites by Representative A. F. Gardner in a hot attack on the conference report in the House to-night.

He condemned the "hypocrisy" in Congress, worship of commercialism and condoning of the Lusitania crime.

MEXICAN JOINT BOARD DELAYS

Conferees Await Birth of
Spirit of "Genuine
Friendship."

AMERICANS GO
OVER STATISTICS

Check Up Information
as to Condition of
Republic.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
New London, Conn., Sept. 7.—Nothing toward the solution of the Mexican problem was accomplished to-day by the joint American-Mexican commission, which is meeting at the Hotel Griswold.

The American commissioners spent the day in their quarters in a remote section of the hotel. The representatives of Mexico motored through several miles of the Connecticut countryside and retired in the afternoon for extended siestas.

In the evening Commissioner Alberto J. Pani, of the Mexican wing, showed his after dinner exuberance on the broad balcony of the hotel. There was nothing to report; no progress had been made, he said.

"We had a holiday," he explained. Commissioner Ygnacio Bonillas replied that he had no comment to make on the activities of the day. Commissioner Luis Cabrera would do all the talking, he said. Señor Cabrera, however, was said to be still in Boston.

Secretaries, sub-secretaries, interpreters and various other attaches of the Mexican board expressed themselves as delighted with their day of rest, spent for the most part in the country, and the American commissioners were not far behind.

Chairman Franklin K. Lane of the American Remedial Board stated to-night that details and figures relative to the economic and military status of Mexico had been gone over by him and his American colleagues in an informal discussion.

One subject of consideration at to-morrow's conference, Mr. Lane said, would be the "social regeneration of Mexico."

That the Mexican temperament will not allow an appeal to haste in the deliberations of the commission is the reason given for the seeming desultory character of the conferences to date. A spirit of absolute confidence in the good intentions of the United States, a "genuine friendship" between the American commissioners, must be built up in the minds of the Mexican delegates as a groundwork for the actual deliberations. It is pointed out that the commission is not a "show" but a "real thing."

The following telegram from President Wilson to the American commissioners:

"My I not express to the American and Mexican joint commission my warm appreciation of the telegram just received, my profound interest in the task of friendship and accommodation to which it is addressing itself and my confident hope and expectation that its deliberations will lead to a successful result, which will long cement the friendship between the two nations?"

**CONGRESS CUTS
REPRISALS PLAN**

Continued from page 1

mined" inquired Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin.

"By the Treasury Department," replied Mr. Kitchin, "the plan was approved by Mr. Cooper, contending that this plan, especially since it made no restriction on the salaries paid officers of munitions companies, made the Government the tax collector, and encouraged dishonesty on the part of the manufacturers."

The Democratic leader said he was inclined to agree with the objections made by Mr. Cooper, and he thought the small tax on gross receipts was much the better plan, but it had been impossible to force the Senate to yield on this provision.

Mr. Kitchin said the Senators had claimed the tax on copper was singling out a particular industry and placing a heavy burden of taxation upon it.

"We say that the idea of the Ways and Means Committee in reporting this tax to the House," inquired Mr. Mann.

"No, we thought copper entered largely into the manufacture of munitions and should be taxed," replied Mr. Kitchin.

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"You hypocrites!" he said. "You claim that you are devoted to the cause of humanity and despise the cause of commercialism. Then, why don't you pass an amendment refusing our harbors to Germany's interned ships until she repudiates her Lusitania crime? Why do you need amendments which even you admit can serve no other end than the stuffing of sordid pockets, already bulging with the golden harvest of our fellow men's misery?"

"In adopting these retaliatory amendments you are taking an action which

AVERS CONVICTS ENRICH BURLESON

Senator Sherman Asserts
Overseer Was Made
Postmaster.

LABOR WARNED
OF ALLIANCE

Gompers Trying to Deliver
Union Vote to Wilson,
the Charge.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Sept. 7.—Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General in the Wilson Cabinet, has grown rich out of the profits from convict labor, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois, charged on the floor of the Senate to-day. Mr. Sherman declared that one day, Mr. Burleson was tried for murder after a negro convict was severely beaten with a five-foot whip that he died. Later, Mr. Sherman continued, this man, who was acquitted, the only evidence against him being that of convicts, was named by Mr. Burleson as Postmaster of Lonsview, Texas.

"These facts may have been unknown to you," said Mr. Sherman, "but they are now made public and I challenge Mr. Burleson or any other member of the Wilson Administration to deny the facts."

Mr. Burleson's name was mentioned in an effort to deflect Woodrow Wilson President of the United States.

"I make these facts public in order that the organized labor men of the country may know the character of men with whom Gompers associates. For years union labor has been trying to have Congress enact laws forbidding the importation of convict-made goods or the interstate transportation of convict-made goods. And while they were trying to get these bills through, they were a member of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, the wealthiest member in his Cabinet, was a great employer of convict labor down in his home state."

Democratic Senators sat silent as Mr. Sherman made his attack. Not a single one of them offered a word in defense of Burleson.

"The convicts were employed," said Mr. Sherman, "on the Burleson-Johns plantation, down on the Brazos River, in Texas. This is a fine estate of 5,000 acres, 4,000 of which were under cultivation—800 in corn and 3,200 in cotton."

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DENIES SHOOTING HUSBAND

Woman Accused in Chicago Says She Did Not Confess.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Iva Barnes, who was to-day bound over to the grand jury on a charge of murder in connection with the death of her husband, James R. Barnes, repudiated the confession attributed to her by the police.

"I am heartbroken and innocent," she said. "Why should I shoot my husband? I loved him and we were happy."

Barnes was killed while strolling with his wife in Washington Park Tuesday night. They had been estranged.

T. R. IN HUGHES MOVIES TO-DAY

Will Greet Republican
Leaders at Oyster
Bay.

The moving picture campaign of the Republican National Committee will soon be in full swing. Colonel Roosevelt will help along this feature of the cause at Sagamore Hill this morning by posing with half a dozen of the national committeemen in the East and the heads of departments at headquarters for a movie film that will be distributed to state headquarters and county committees throughout the country for use at Republican campaign meetings, in parks, theatres, etc.

Chairman William R. Wilcox, Herbert Parsons, George W. Perkins, Henry D. Estabrook, Alvah E. Martin, Raymond Robins, Frank Hitchcock, Everett Colby and others will make up the party. They will be filmed individually and collectively, each one shaking hands with the Colonel and chatting about politics, the weather or what not. And when the series is arranged for display, these informal scenes will be shown on the screen with movie placards of what some one said to the Colonel and what the Colonel said in reply.

To-morrow's pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill is one of three moving picture features planned by the National Committee to help get votes for Charles E. Hughes. Professional movie actors and actresses are being engaged to make the trip.

The first of the three moving picture features is entitled "Watchful Waiting." It was written by Hal Reid, and the boosters have told Everett Colby, who is running this part of the campaign, that when the picture is finished and ready for showing three weeks before election it will not only be a moving picture stump speech for Mr. Hughes on the Mexican issue, but a "soul gripper" as well.

The third part of the movie programme is being arranged by the Mutual Film Corporation for display in about 5,000 theatres throughout the country, beginning about October 1. It will be a Hughes speech illustrated on the screen. That is, Mr. Hughes will be seen addressing a political gathering; then will be shown what he says, placarded on the screen, and next an illustration of the point he is making taken from real life.

COLONEL TAKES LEAD FOR HUGHES

Continued from page 1

Oyster Bay. It was stated at first that Hitchcock visited the Colonel at Sagamore Hill, but later it was learned that he had not done so.

Mr. Wilcox, who wanted the Colonel to assist in the campaign generally, developed later, though, that the Colonel himself had sent for Hitchcock and Perkins, and that he had asked them to come to Oyster Bay to see the national chairman as a result of the Sagamore Hill meeting. That message, it may be said, was substantially that "Hitchcock and Perkins would carry the Hughes standard wherever the fight seemed to be thickest."

Just where the Colonel's six or more speeches will be delivered has not yet been decided. The Colonel's friends who watched his performance in Maine last week say they have received reports from all sections of the country to the effect that the Colonel's election in the campaign; that it carried considerable weight throughout the West, and if followed up would go a long way toward lining up the Progressive vote. The Colonel was fired with enthusiasm at that speech, and the feeling has contributed to his decision to continue the effort throughout the campaign.

Aim at Progressive Vote.
Frankly speaking, experienced Republican observers believe that they must make strenuous efforts to corral the Progressive vote throughout the Middle and West and Western states. It is there that the Colonel's fire is needed. This election, it is generally conceded, will be determined by that large element of former Progressives who will return this year to one or the other of the old parties. It will be a two-party fight from start to finish. And to win this new floor element back to the Republican fold is the task ahead of the Hughes managers.

So far as the general plan of campaign is concerned, much depends upon the outcome of the Maine election. The strategy of both parties will be determined to a considerable extent on the signs in Maine. It has practically been decided, however, that for the present, at least, the so-called doubtful states will be passed up by the Republican managers, while they devote their concentrated attention to the big "fighting states," which must be carried in order to secure an election of their candidate. Republican managers do not concede that any states are "doubtful." They term them "fighting states" instead.

On this basis, the Colonel's endeavors, so far as is now ascertainable, will be directed chiefly to campaigning for Mr. Hughes in New York, in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and other Middle Western states.

New York will be the principal battleground in the East for the Republicans. The rest of the East, with the exception, possibly, of New Jersey, is believed to be comparatively easy.

SHIPPING BILL SIGNED AFTER 2 YEARS' FIGHT

Measure Gives Wilson Disposal
of Five \$7,500 Jobs.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Sept. 7.—After a struggle of more than two years, the shipping bill became law to-day through the signature of President Wilson. The gold pen with which the President signed the measure was presented to Secretary McAdoo, who has been its chief sponsor.

The bill creates a corporation with \$500,000 capital stock, which is authorized to build, buy or lease ships to be used for commercial purposes in time of peace or as naval auxiliaries in time of war. It is hoped this will encourage the development of an American merchant marine without resort to government subsidy. After five years, the ships are to be disposed of to private owners.

The bill provides for a board of five members, each drawing a salary of \$7,500, to be appointed by the President. In addition, Congress has created at this session three other boards, which the President must appoint. Thus he has at his disposal sixteen positions carrying salaries that make them almost the juiciest plums in the Federal service.

Besides the Shipping Board, the President must name five members for the Tariff Commission, three members for the Workmen's Compensation Board, and three members of the Board to Observe the Operation of the Eight-hour Law.

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